CHAPTER 4: ANIMAL KINGDOM

ONE MARK QUESTIONS:

1. How does classification help the newly described species? (A)
2. What is meant by cellular grade of organization? (U)
3. What is meant by tissue grade of organization? (U)
4. What is meant by organ grade of organization? (U)
5. Why are the sponges mostly asymmetrical? (U)
6. What is a coelom? (K)
7. What are choanocytes? (K)
8. What is meant by hermaphrodites? (U)
9. What is meant by internal fertilization? (U)
10. 'Some coelenterates are sessile'. What does sessile mean? (A)
11. Name the stinging capsule present in cnidoblasts. (K)
12. 'Cnidarians have tissue grade of organization'. Justify. (A)
13. What is the composition of skeleton in corals? (K)
14. What is the function of comb plates? (K)
15. What are ctenophores commonly known as? (K)
16 . Why are ctenophores commonly called comb jellies? (U)
17. 'Bioluminiscence is well marked in Ctenophores' . What is meant by bioluminescence? (U)
18. 'Platyhelminthes are called Flat worms'. Justify.(A)
19. Name the only phylum in which the animals are diploblastic and radially symmetrical. (K).
20. What is the 'power of regeneration' with respect to some animals? (U)
21. Name the specialized cells in platyhelminthes which help in osmoregulation and excretion. (K)
22. Why are aschelminthes called round worms? (A)
23 . Name the phylum that includes triploblastic, pseudocoelomate animals. (K)
24. What is meant by a complete digestive system? (U)
25.'Development is indirect'. How do you interpret?(U)
26. What are dioecious animals? (K)
27. What are metameres? (K)
28. Name the phylum among non-chordates that bears closed vascular system.(A)
29.. Which is the largest phylum in kingdom animalia? (K)
30. Why are arthropods called so? (U)
31. What is the function of Statocyst? (K)
32. Which is the excretory organ in arthropods? (K)
33. Which is the second largest phylum in kingdom animalia? (A)
34. What is a radula? (K)
35. Which phylum has most distinctive water vascular system? (K)
36. Which of the protochordates have notochord in the tail?(K)
37. Which class of vertebrates has jawless circular mouth? (K)
38. "Cartilaginous fishes should swim constantly to avoid sinking unlike bony fishes". Why? (U)
39. What is a cloaca? (K)
40. What are pneumatic bones? (U)
41. Aves and mammals are homoiothermous. Justify. (A)
42. Where are the oil glands in birds located? (U)
43. Name the milk producing glands of mammals. (K)

44. What are the external ears of mammals called? (K)
45. What does the skin of mammals (exoskeleton) posses? (K)
46. What is meant by incomplete digestive system? (K)
47. What is metamerism? (K)
48. Name the excretory organs in Annelids? (K)
49. Which organism is called living fossil? (K)
50. What are poikilothermous organisms? (U)
51. Which organ represents the ear in Amphibians? (U)
52. Which reptile has four chambered heart? (K)
53. What is the exoskeleton of Arthropods made of? (K)
54. What is pinna? (U)

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS.

1. Write the difference between open and closed type of circulatory system. (U)
2. What is radial symmetry? Give an example. (K)
3. What is bilateral symmetry? Give an example. (K)
4. Differentiate between diploblastic and triploblastic body wall. (U)
5. Write the difference between mesogloea and mesoderm. (U)
6. What is the difference between spongocoel and coelenteron? (U)
7. Mention the adaptations in Platyhelminthes for their successful parasitic living.(U)
8. In coelenterates, digestion is both extracellular and intracellular. Justify. (A)
9. Write the scientific name of the following-a. Tape worm, b. Round worm. (K)
10. Write the common name of the following- a. *Fasciola* b. *Physalia*. (K)
11. Give an example for a gregarious pest and vector among arthropods. (K)
12. Assign the following to their respective phyla-
    a. Balanoglossus b. Petromyzon c. Octopus d. Adamsia. (A)
13. List any four salient features of phylum chordata (K)
14. Write one function of each of the following-
    a. Parapodia b. Nephridia c. Mantle d. Cnidoblasts (K)
15. Differentiate oviparity from viviparity. (U)
16. Differentiate between coelomates and acoelomates with an example each. (U)
17. Differentiate between urochordates and cephalochordates. (U)
18. Name the skeletal structures of sponges? (K)
19. Diagrammatically represent the characters of Chordates. (S)

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Mention the fundamental features that form the basis for classifying animals. (K)
2. Define the following a. Metagenesis b. Metamerism 3. Metamorphosis (K)
3. List any three differences between Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes. (U)
4. Write one example each of the following - a. Cold blooded animal
   b. Warm blooded animal c. Animal possessing dry and cornified skin(K)
5. Write the appropriate terms to the following –
   a. Blood filled in arthropods b. Free swimming body form of Cnidaria,
   c. Lateral appendages in aquatic annelids (U)
6. There has been an increase in the number of chambers in heart during the evolution of vertebrates. Give the names of the classes of vertebrates having two, three, and four chambered

heart. (A)
7. Name the excretory organs of the following- a. Cockroach b. Balanoglossus c.Leech (K)
8. The germ layers and body cavity are correlated. Keeping this in view, define the following-
a. Acoelom b.Pseudocoelom c. Eucoelom (U)
9. Write any three salient features of class Cyclostomata.(K)
10." Reptiles are the pioneer animals truly adapted for terrestrial mode of living". Justify the statement with three terrestrial adaptations of reptiles (A).
11. Write the scientific names of the following-
a. Peacock b. Tiger c. Blue whale (A)
12. Hemichordata was earlier placed under phylum chordata, but now it is grouped under non -chordata. List any three features that support the change in grouping. (A)
13. Arthropods are adapted for various habitat. List any three different respiratory organs that facilitate them to respire.(K)
14. Mention three subphyla of phylum Chordata with an example each.(K)
15. Enlist three important features of phylum Ctenophora.(K)
16. Enumerate the salient features of Aschelminthes.(U)
17. Enumerate the salient features of Platyhelminthes.(U)
18. Enumerate the salient features of Mollusca.(U)
19. What are the fundamental characters of Phylum Chordata? (K)

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Write the general characters of phylum Porifera (K).
2. List the general features of phylum Annelida.(K)
3. Write the salient features of phylum Arthropoda(K)
4. How are Echinoderms unique with regard to their symmetry? Enlist the other features of the phylum.(A)
5. Tabulate a comparative study between Non chordates and chordates.(U)
6. How do cartilaginous fishes differ from bony fishes?(K)
7. Mammals are most adapted and most evolved among all the animals. Elaborate with five important features. (U)
8. Write the adaptive characters in birds that support their aerial mode of living (U)
9. Write one function for each of the following- a. Tympanum b.Nictitating membrane c. Water vascular system d. Air bladder e. Comb plates. (A)
10. Write the common name of the following-
a. Spongilla b. Pennatula c. Wuchereria d. Hirudinaria e. Limulus.(K)
11. Write the scientific names of the following-
a. Devil fish b. Hag fish c. Dog fish d. Flying fish e. Saw fish. (K)
12. Enumerate the salient features of phylum Porifera.(U)
13. Enumerate the salient features of phylum Coelenterata. (U)